Resolved, unanimously, That the committee, in lishing the Address, be instructed to give with it names of the Senators and Representatives in ngress who concur in the proposition to establish Southern Organ, as manifested by their subscripts to the several copies of the plan in circulation, who may hereafter authorise said committee to indetheir names.

Maryland .- Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia .- Senators: R. M. T. Hunter, M. Mason. Representatives: J. A. ddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah

North Carolina .- Senator: Willie P. angum. Representatives: T. L. Clingn, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe. South Carolina .- Senators: A. P. But-F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John

cQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel allace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, mistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes. Georgia .- Senators: John McP. Berrien. illiam C. Dawson. Representatives: Jo h W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Rob-Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F.

Alabama. - Senator: Jeremiah Clemens. presentatives: David Hubbard, F. W. wdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S.

Louisiana. - Senators: S. U. Downs. erre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Harnson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. Arkansas.—Senators: Solon Borland, W. bastian. Representative: R. W. John-

Texas .- Representatives: Vol. E. Howl, D. S. Kaufman.

Missouri.—Senator: D. R. Atchison.

presentative: James S. Green.

Kentucky.-Répresentatives: R. H. Stan-Tennesses .- Senator: Hopkins L. Tury. Representatives: James H. Thomas,

ederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams, Florida. - Senators: Jackson Morton, D. Yulee. Representative: E. Carrington

And upon motion, the meeting adjourned.
HOPKINS L. TURNEY, Chairman. ATTEST :

WM J. ALSTON, Secretary.

evoted to the rights and interests of the in such an effort. ldress you on the subject.

nd perhaps our social existence depends. pose experience. They reason upon an Whoever will look to the history of this imaginary state of things to, this we may uestion, and to the circumstances un- oppose truth and actual knowledge. To do COURTSHIP. The plain English of the po-

## THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10, 1850.

No. 20.

slavery in any part of these territories, north or south, or east or west, of any line of latitude or longitude. Neither will you have a repeal of any

existing law prohibiting slavery."

make the most vital thrusts at its spirit.

would be an outrage, the more insulting and in-

tolerable because it is sought to be done under

the letter of the Constitution. But to carve a

State out of the territory belonging to the Uni-

ted States, without any permission from Congress, or, as it has been done in the case of Cal-

and to make all needful rules and regulations

respecting the same, without knowing who in-

habit the same-whether citizens or foreigners,

thousand" is not openly violated—is presump-

tous indeed beyond any parallel found in the past

ded slavery, it was vain to expect to gain admit-

peet to be governed by the laws which they

make. It must be a people who feel free and independent to decide finally all questions submitted to them. This was not the case with

In the first place, an acquaintance with frontier

ment, till a fixed, permanent population is obtain-

her equal position among her sister States. She

carried. As a further evidence of this influence.

June 30, 1849:

I read from the letter of General Riley, dated

"A few prefer a territorial organization, but I think a majority will be in favor of a State Gov-ernment, so as to avoid all further difficulties re-

Here is proof as clear as the noonday sun of

specting the question of slavery.'

the people of California.

and ont.

warfare against African slavery commenced, perhaps one of the leading causes of our pre-as is known, with Great Britain, who, after sent condition. both Houses of Congress, held at the Cap-lon the evening of the 7th ultimo, the ment in the New World, devoted her most ment through which we can hear or be heard on. HOPKINS L. TURNEY, of Tennessee, earnest efforts, for purposes not yet fully explained, to its abolition in America. How paper here which makes the abolition of slaplaned, to its abolition in America. How wisely this was done, so far as her own columns and paramount end. There the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, 3 Hon. William J. Alston, of Alabama, is appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. Butler, out Carolina, from the committee appointant at a preliminary meeting, reported an Adaptive at a preliminary meeting, reported an Adaptive at the Southern people, recommending sets to the Southern people, recommending sets by the sast done, so far as her own colling and paramount end. There are other papers here which make the maintenance of political parties their supreme and controlling object, but none which considers the property of the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursiana, not been without success. A common origin a present the subject on our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not debate on the admission of California, and the formation of governments for our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not of controlling object, but none which considers the property of the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursiana, not been without success. A common origin at a preliminary meeting, reported an Adaptive meeting, reported an Adaptive meeting, reported an Adaptive meeting property and the formation of governments for our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not debate on the admission of California, and the formation of governments for our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not occurrent to them.

It was this country is native debate on the admission of California, and the formation of governments for our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not occurrent to them.

It was this country is a factor of the beat of the formation of governments for our territories, I have been a silent, patient listener. I have not occurrent to them.

It was this country is a factor of the sector of the sector of the formation of occurrent to them.

It was this country is a factor of the the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, onies were concerned, time has determined; are other papers here which make the mainsestablishment, at Washington City, of a literature ours to a great extent, and the wspaper, to be devoted to the support and fence of Southern interests; which was ad, and with some slight modifications, opted.

a common language, have made the English modern and people to mount over, or even equal to, the maintennance of some political organization which is to secure a President, who is an object of interest not because he will certainly rule, or perhaps ruin the South, but chiefly for the contrary, they will necessary the perhaps ruin the South, but chiefly for the contrary they reason that he will necessary office. The following resolution was offered by have been deeply felt wherever the Eng-Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North lish language is spoken; and the more and spoils. The South has a peculiar position, and unanimously adopted by the efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, the South has taken no steps to appear and are objects of continual assault from the ma-

Vol. 1.

concerned no one but ourselves, we have or how vital and momentous. Sectional feelings have been invoked, and those who wield the power of this Govern- In the Federal Legislature the South has

THE ADDRESS

regard to every interest that is personal to the specific the specific that is personal to the specific that is persona the committee to which was referred the duty of preparing an Address to the people of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be established in the City of Washington, put forth the following:

Fellow-citizens: A number of Senaras and Representatives in Congress from a Southern States of the Confederacy deepe Southern States of the Confederacy deepthe true condition of things in the Southern he shall consider the constitutional rights of any meaning.

Government.

This is a serious charge, if it had too in its integrity, you must believe that it any meaning.

But, suppose we admit its truth, guaranteed every right existing before its formaimpressed with a sense of the dangers bich beset those States, have considered by the political literature of the world has been before its formable before its formable beset those States, have considered by the political literature of the world has been before its formable before its refully our means of self-defence within directed against us. The moral power of party and all other political considerations. reluny our means of self-defence within directed against us. The moral power of party and an other position is obtain-but received assurances from a united people of ed. To raise revenue sufficient to support a

outh, so far as they are involved in the ques- The eventual strength of an opinion is to ons growing out of African slavery. To be measured, not by the number who may tablish and maintain such a paper, your chance to entertain it, but by the truth which pport is necessary, and accordingly we sustains it We believe-nay, we know, that truth is with us, and therefore we should not In the contest now going on, the consti- shrink from the contest. We have too much tional equality of fifteen States is put in staked upon it to shrink or to tremble-a estion. Some sixteen hundred millions property interest, in all its forms, of incalcuorth of negro property is involved directly, lable amount and value; the social organizand indirectly, though not less surely, an in- tion, the equality, the liberty, nay, the exisdculable amount of property in other forms. tence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Conut to say this is to state less than half the federacy-all rest upon the result of the oom that hangs over you. Your social struggle in which we are engaged. We rms and institutions—which separate the must maintain the equality of our political uropean and the African races into distinct position in the Union; we must maintain the asses, and assign to each a different sphere dignity and respectability of our social posisociety—are threatened with overthrow tion before the world; and must maintain press of the country. Let us organize in the press of the country and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same and secure our liberty and rights, so far as every Southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are so that the occupance of the country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and country so as to occupy the same are southern town and the southern town and the southern town are southern to occup the same are southern town and the southern town and the southern town and the southern town and the southern town are southern town and the southern town are southern town and the southern town and the southern town are southern town and the southern town cial rank with the white man, and enjoy our united efforts can protect them; and, if possible, we must effect all this within the se of citizenship—in short, all the honors and dignities of society—is a question of reater moment than any mere question of coperty can be.

Such is the contest now going on—a constitution. We have great such that the contest now going on—a constitution of the South, but perhaps for the sake of the Union. We have great and money to sustain a paper which such as a mere puppet in the hands of sorted and the contest call this within the possible, we must effect all this within the strong enough to prevent me from believing in the right. I say, I have a strong enough to prevent me from believing in the right. I say, I have a strong enough to prevent me from believing in the right. I say, I have a possible, we must effect all this within the possible of the Union, and prome the right. I say, I have a strong enough to perhaps in doing so, I must premise, with a statement of indicates and the right. I say, I have a possible we must effect all this within the possible of the Union, and prome the right to mingle of the right to mingle of the right est in which public opinion, if not the pre- interests exposed to the assaults, not only of the world at large, but of those who, constituting a majority, wield the power of our country. It has long been to the earnest effort of the charged at the South that all parties of the North own confederated States. We must defend the interest of every Southern to the earnest effort of the charged at the South that all parties of the North own confederated States. We must defend the interest of every Southern in devoted to the interest of every Southern the equality of the States, and the integrity of the charged at the South that all parties of the rights of all, for the present, and promising to the belief that this whole plan of inducing blished, nor does there exist any paper hich can be the common medium for an else perish either in or without the effort. Te terchange of opinions amongst the South- make successful defence, we must unite with and standing; and they will also see that the record to disprove these assertions, and the peo- sitions which have been made, and express my n States. Public opinion, as it has been each other upon one vital question, and make paper is conducted without opposition, and rmed and directed by the combined influ- the most of our political strength. We must ace of interest and prejudice, is the force do more-we must go beyond our entrenchthich has been most potent against us in ments, and meet even the more distant and the Southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will leaves all other questions open until the people of the southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will leaves all other questions open until the people of the southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will leaves all other questions open until the people of the southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will leaves all other questions open until the people of the southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will leaves all other questions open until the people of the southern States—to make the necessary the institute of hearts we will be a southern States—to make the necessary the southern States and the southern States are not the southern States and the southern States are not the southern States and the southern States are not the southern States are e war now going on against the institu- indirect, but by no means harmless assaults, on of negro slavery; and yet we have ta- which are directed against us. We, too, en no effectual means to make and main- can appeal to public opinion. Our assailant; paper. in that issue with it upon which our safety act upon theory, to their theory we can op-

ourselves in the present emergency. The want of such an organ, heretofore, has been

the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which she has been summoned, and by which she is upon that majority for its means of living, has been tried already without a hearing. Will always be found laboring to excuse the secured by constitutional guaranties, and to paralyze all efforts at resist-wrong. Whigs and Democrats of Mississippi der the lead of the patriotic Jackson, in solid independent of all the world, so far as its ance. How is it now? The abolition party will stand firmly banded together on this com- phalanx, we breasted the storm, and sustained domestic institutions were concerned, the can always be heard through its press at mon platform. South has reposed under the conciousness the Seat of Government, but through what of right and independence, and foreborne to organ or press at Washington can Southern members. Before I took my seat, knowing I over its demise. plead at a bar which she knew had no juris- men communicate with the world, or with was to act with the minority on this floor, I replead at a bar which she knew had no jurisdiction over this particular subject. In this
diction over this particular subject. In this
each other, upon their own peculiar intersolved to offer nothing to adjust existing difficulSouth on the North, by the gentleman from
the control of th tically we have made a great mistake. All anything to be written, which is calculated means, political, diplomatic, and literary, to defend the rights of the South, or state its means, political, diplomatic, and literary, to defend the rights of the South, or state its have been used to concentrate the public case, the papers here are engaged in luling on these questions which divide the North from the South at my suggestion or with my consent.

The North, the great, the powerful, and I may rectangly the south case, and a restaurant to defend the rights of the South at my suggestion or with my consent. of our own country, against us; and resting upon the undoubted truth that our domestic upon the undoubted truth that upon the undoubted truth that upon the undoubted truth the undoubted truth that upon the u nstitutions were the subjects of no Govern- though at the expense of any and every in- press, they can insult by odious and uniust disment but our own local Governments, and terest you may possess, no matter how dear criminations, they can revile and spew their dis-

been passive under these assaults, until This state of things results from party obdanger menaces us from every quarter. A ligations and a regard to party success. And great party has grown up, and is increasing they but subserve the ends of their estabin the United States, which seems to think lishment in consulting their own interests, as long as the spirit of Washington and Henry, it a duty they owe to earth and heaven to and the advancement of the party to which Jackson and Calhoun shall animate their hearts. make war on a domestic institution upon they are pledged. You cannot look to them To the patriotism and magnaminity of this great

ment have been tempted almost, if not quite, some voice and some votes; but over the pub- stroved. seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our equity under the Constitution is, in effect, denied; our social institutions are derided and contemned, and ourselves treated with contumely and scorn through all the avennes which have as yet been opened to the world. That these assaults should have had their effect is not presentatives it is needless to say! They tection and guardianship which it affords to the which was consequent upon the failure, the peosurprising, when we remember that, as yet, are but men, and it would be unwise to sup-

have occasionally raised their voices against alter this state of things, so far as the South It is time that we should meet and main- we are bound, by many considerations, to regard to every interest that is peculiar to great end is to establish a Southern Organ press, over which, owing to our supineness, the North exercises a controlling influence. So an honored leader in both sections.

> Let us have a press of our own, as the North has, both here and at home-a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights. and animated by Southern feeling; which shall look not to the North but the South for the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming us also claim our share of influence in the

A. P. BUTLER, JACKSON MORTON, R. TOOMBS, J. THOMPSON.

er which we are now placed, must see this, however, we too must open up avenues litest address of a gentleman to a lady isnat our position is one of imminent danger, to the public mind; we, too, must have an I am now, dear madam, the humblest of your these agitating questions—you can do it. nd one to be defended by all the means, organ through which we can appeal to the servants-be so good as to allow me to be toral and political, of which we can avail world, and commune with each other. The your lord and master.

SPEECH OF Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss., On the California Question, delivered in the

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the President's

Message, Mr. THOMPSON said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: During this long-protracted I believe I understand them. There exists between us a mutuality of confidence, an identity of interests, a sympathy of feeling, and a unity of principle, that our very instincts would lead us to the same conclusions. They love this Union, they would nound the many desires its possession that the country west that the country west the same conclusions. They love this Union, they would nound the many desires its possession that the country west they desire its possession that the country west the Mississippi and one of the Missis

gusting and revolting saliva upon the South, ernment, and growing weaker by the desertion of her sons on account of her weakness; but they can never degrade and humiliate that people

our social system, which, if successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction. Every inducement—the love of power, the desire to accomplish what are, with less truth than plausibility, called "reforms"—our southern men, owe their public standing all are offered to tempt them to press upon and prosecuted the successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction. Even our Southern press is subjected, more or less, to the same influence. Our public men, yes, the same influence. Our public men, yes, our southern men, owe their public standing and repression to often to the commendation and repression the affections of the people, and can never be destreated to the same influence. Our public men, yes, our southern men, owe their public standing and repression to often to the commendation and repression to the first take immediate steps for effecting a peace-able separation. This Government is based on the affections of the people, and can never be maintained by force. Adopt any line of policy which impairs the rights or destroys the confidence our troops, supplied our armies, and were entitled to wear the honors of our triumph. The result of this war was the activation of the territories of New Mexico and California.

we have offered no organized resistance to them, and opposed but little, except the isolated efforts of members of Congress, who have occasionally raised their voices against have occasionally raised their voices against what they believe to be wrongs and injustice. alter this state of things, so far as the South which they desire to overthrow. If the South alone, is this position true. But as patriots, as what they believe to be wrongs and injustice. We have vast interests, which yields, she yields rights—rights secured by the lovers of the Union and of constitutional liberty, tain an issue, in which we find ourselves intain an issue, in which we find ourselves involved by those who make war upon us in our power. One of the first steps to this

bring you under Federal misrule. our share of rower in Federal Legislation, let | tween us, because, after the straitest sect, I have | Iy as that death is the doom of us all. been a Democrat; and, as some of our opponents every Southern town and county, so as to only national party—sometimes doing wrong, send this paper into every house in the land. I have always believed it to be the whole North thus abandoned and unjust. And only national party—sometimes doing wrong, in my unbelief, I have hope, faint, it is true, but much as measures tending to this end had been will, pe power? ought to be supported by all, because it will faction will be followed by inevitable and blast- sectional discussions and differences, preserving strong and wicked men, playing a part, the force ple have taken the evidence. One by one, we opinions freely.

The first plan, in order, for adjusting all our without reference to the political parties of bow to the unreasonable prejudices of section, difficulties, is that offered by the Administration, the day. With these assurances, we feel and manfully advocated the Constitution as it nominally under the guidance of a Southern efforts to establish and maintain the proposed cherish their memories. Session after session, of the territories, living in the meanwhile under we have witnessed descritions upon this floor military sway, form State Governments, and and at the other end of the Capitol, and all of us have united in denouncing and despising the The gentleman from New York [Mr. Duen] have remained, sufficiently large in number and

reumstances, to affillate with every faction, no recognition of the constitutional existence of and enroll among their ranks every discontent and every deserter from our party; and, consequently, they can have no unity of purpose or identity of principle. They can never administer this Government with success. They can never adjust these difficulties satisfactorily to the nation. In addition, the very deceptions practised, and frauds committed, in obtaining

lsewhere. My constituents understand me, and tion of the Federal party. It was this party they desire its perpetuation, they would pour of the Mississippi, and opened our new States out their blood in the defence of its flag. But to settlement and cultivation, by an industrious they also love their rights, they will maintain and energetic people, amidst the sympathetic their honor, and they will submit to any sacrifice tears and cries of their opponents. When the the strong arm of our leader, whilst he throttled I came to this Congress deeply impressed with the monster; and now, while that great power the magnitude of the duties devolved upon its lies quietly in the dust, all the people rejoice

> One of the charges of aggression made by the revenue tariff of 1846, and which works so admirably as far to exceed our most sanguine exectations. This great measure of equality and relief to the labor of the country, did surely not find its peculiar advocates in the South. The whole party, North and South, are willing to share its responsibility and claim its proportion

This party has ever advocated an economical Government, and opposed extravagant expendi-tures, though it has often been defeated in this policy by desertion from its own ranks. This party has ever contended for a strict construction of the Constitution, maintaining the rights grant permission, whose duty it is to dispose of of all the States, and resisting the centralization of power in the Federal Government.

When the great question of the annexation of which are staked our property, our social or property or property. The property of the social or property or property or property or property or property or property. The property or pro restore peace to a troubled country, and create of it with zeal and decision. I remember well anew that confidence between the members of our commotions; and if any section of our party, this confederacy which is now well-nigh de- by its talent and energy deserved to lead the presentatives: W. S. Featherston, Jacob ompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. Mc- illie.

| Description of the power of resistance, to wage a lic press, as it now stands at the Seat of Government, the North has a controlling influence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the difference between the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the North and the South fluence. The press of this city takes its of the North and the South fluence in the North and the South fluence in the North and the North and the North and the North and the No singular position of other questions connected with the territories, there would not be found a

> property of all other citizens. In other words, ple called our opponents into power and imposed tance. I say, he must have known this; his Constitution. If the North yields, she yields I appeal to you to come to the rescue. It is apweakness. If the North yields, she can claim, arms of those who desire to put their heel upon and it will be awarded to her, that her course is the South, and thus make these acquisitions a

southern men should unite for the purpose of ton, the one was a Southern, the other a North- an additional guarantee, by an arm stronger than me to the conclusion that it is highly impornt to establish in this city a paper, which,
ithout reference to political party, shall be every census; the dangers which menace us and simply because his principles commended rendering insecure our titles, and thus forcing a are daily becoming greater; and, the chief in- themselves to the approbation and hearts of the free people, by the pressure without, to abolish strument in the assaults upon us is the public masses of the people every where, and, there- slavery within, and that, too, by the action of a

in honored leader in both sections.

But this charge is only a part of that systematic tility to us and to our institutions thus guaranand reverse this state of things. It is not effort which has been carried on for years to ex- teed by the Constitution, as to maintain that disto be borne, that public sentiment at the South cite the prejudices of the North against the union and all its train of consequences are to be should be stifled or controlled by the party | South. It has no reason in it. And here I must | preferred to an admission that a single acre of take occasion to warn the Democrats of another our large common domain, which ought to be with the custody of the public money, have not has advised these people to commit a wholesale object for this charge: It is a part of the old common pasture ground for us all, shall be set Federal tactics to break down your party, and aside for the occupancy of Southern property. If you hold these opinions and entertain these I think I have a right, Mr. Chairman, on this desires, and intend to carry them out, my honest occasion, to make an appeal to the Democratic conviction is, that it is best for us to separate. party. Thave no claim on the Whig party: there and separate now. Postponement will but aghas always been opposition and contention be- gravate the evil day, which will come as certain-

When I know these things have been said

will be removed, and the complete triumph of want a measure which gives finality to all these regard him as a mere puppet in the hands of

the influences which controlled the people in traitors. But up to this time, some choice spirits comes forward as one of the earliest, and, it is their action. I believe to-morrow, excluding the proper to add, one of the ablest advocates for office-seekers, California would prefer a territor-

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But my object is not to make an argument against the admission of California, but to state

my objections to the plan of the Administration

for adjusting all these difficulties between the North and the South. After admitting Califor-

nia, we then make a halt, and wait for the music. Wait till New Mexico and Utah have formed

Thus summarily disposing of the whole controversy, he begins an argument to convince this House that this Administration plan is the most successful means of gaining his ends, and of doing so with the least offence to the South. State governments, and apply for admission. But this is pure nonsense. Utah, under the name of Deseret, has already formed a State This is the method of adjustment, and such is constitution, and she is now applying for admission. The evidence before us induces me to the palpable effect, recommended by a Southern President for the adoption of Congress. The letter of the Constitution is observed, in order to believe Utah has as many permanent settlers as California, though the latter has much the largest number of visiters and sojourners. Her Congress, it is true, has the power to admit new States. Such is the letter of the Constitunia, but it omits one important item, and that is, it fails to incorporate the Wilmot proviso in her tion; but in a wanton and abitrary exercise of that power which is addressed to the discretion of Congress, a great and palpable wrong could representatives, elected before she was ac-knowledged to have a sovereign existence. Utah has no friend in this cabinet; she is presumpbe done, more offensive to the co-States than a clear, unqualified assumption of the power out tuous in asking admittance. Why this discrim-Suppose the Republic of Hayti should apply for admission into our Union as a State with her ination against her? Simply because she does for admission into our Union as a State with her not come here to insult the South with her ex-negro population: would the South have no clusions of her people from her unsettled terriright to complain, to resist, because Congress tory with their property. Fair dealing is a jew-has the power to admit new States, and the ma-el. But the hero of Buena Vista surrenders jority must exercise its discretion as it may suit himself into the lead of his Wilmot-proviso their tastes and prejudices. So if a handful of Cabinet to such an extent as to make many of squatters upon the common territory, entering his true friends hang their heads in mortification and taking possession of the public property in violation of the law, should undertake to creet come a State in the opinion of the President come a State, in the opinion of the President. themselves into a sovereignty and demand admission as a State, claiming to exercise in one the men on this floor, has found out how he can branch of the legislative department of the Government, a power equal to the oldest or largest her admission; and that is, by abusing the land ernment, a power equal to the oldest or largest her admission; and that is, by abusing the land State of the Union, there is scarcely a freeman of his birth and the institutions of his fathers, State of the Union, there is scarcely a Treeman of his birth and the institutions of his lattices, in the whole country who would not feel indignant at the proposition. This feeling would be increased, if we learned that the individuals com-

> upon to decide against her. The South are united to a man against the Wilmot Proviso. It is only necessary to lay the facts before that same people, when their indigna-tion will be still more intense against this unjust, unprecedented, cowardly policy. The President may truly say, as one mightier than us all, I come not to send peace on earth but a sword.
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> There is not a feature in all this plan which

posing this community were but yesterday citi-per to come up to this Capitol with a free-soil zens of a hostile republic, knew nothing of our constitution. When she comes, Congress will

institutions, and had given no proof whatever of give her one-fourth of Texas, and tell that State their attachment to our Government. The adher remedy is in the courts. In order to deter-

mission of a State under such circumstances, mine the claims of Texas, Congress will be called

fornia, when Congress expressly refused to meets with any approbation; yet I have been and am now for the doctrine of non-intervention with the territories. That doctrine presupposes the formation of territorial governments, and their continuance as such till they obtain a fixed stitution which requires "the number of Repreand permanent population. It extends the Consti-tution and laws of the United States over the sentatives shall not exceed one for every thirty country, and necessarily protects every lawful right of person and property of her citizens. It makes no discrimination between rich and poor, makes no discrimination between rich and poor, between the property of the people of any description, but gives a like protection to all. It abolishes, it abridges no rights of any, but it maintains, it guards, it defends, it conserves every right of every citizen. It enforces contracts, it protects reputation, it shields the life and liberty of all. How does it bear upon the right to carry slaves to the territories? This is best answered by Mr. history of the Government. And I feel no hesisensible man in the whole country, who would not reject such a proposition with contempt as cheapening our institutions, and degrading the States of this confederacy. What, then, could have induced a slavehold-

league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and subjected exclusively to the jurisdiction of that

"It may be said, that in such instances perin their anxiety to get into place by the admissonal relations are founded in contract, and there sion of California voted for the exclusion of fore to be respected; but that the relation of master and slave is not founded in contract, and therefore their own property, and humiliated themselves. in order to pander to this fell spirit of Abolition, is to be respected only by the law of the place which recognizes it. Whoever so reasons, en-counters the authority of the whole body of pubwhich runs riot over the land. Yet, you call the Constitution presented here, the free act, and the embodied will of California! I do not lic law, from Grotius down; because there are believe it. I have a great respect for the voice numerous instances in which the law itself pre-sumes or implies contracts, and, prominent among of the people in any community, when fairly exthese instances, is the very relation which we are now considering, and which relation is holden by pressed. But it must be the voice of the people -the people who have an abiding interest in their law to draw after it mutuality of obligation." ent, and not sojourners who do not ex-

The doctrine here set forth, has been the uniform principle on which this Government has been conducted, up to the era of the Wilmot Proviso. If a ship at sea is regarded as the territory of the United States, where the master's rights will be shielded by the flag of the Union, In the first place, an acquaintance with frontier much more will it be so in the actual territory, life convinces me, that a territorial government which is the common property of all the States. This doctrine of non-intervention—so just, so fair, so equal in itself—is totally perverted from its is better suited for them, than a State governlegitimate use by the Administration. It not only perverts that principle, so complimentary and congenial to freemen, but it abuses a plain power of the Constitution—the power to admit the retofore, the General government has borne to place, rather than serving the country, protecting burden, and California, if admitted now, will come in a mendicant, asking for alms of this Government. This will not enable her to take Government. This will not enable her to take

needs only to be seen to be despised.

If by the action of the people of California she has already demanded and received from the officers of the United States, money which was in the Treasury of the United States, without an title to every acre of land within her large boun-appropriation by law. And it becomes a grave daries has been divested from the United States question, if these executive officers instituted and is invested in that State; and the President with the custody of the public money, have not already subjected themselves to impeachment by thus disposing of the public money.

In the second place, in forming a State Government, and in the prohibition of slavery, the people were tampered with, and were not free to follow their own shoirs. See how beautifully and the provided with the second place of the property into the hands of individuals who went and remained upon it by the mere sufference of Congress. If this proposition be true, the President has been guilty of a most flaggant and fearful usurpation of power—and I see the people to commit a wholesate robbery; and he has voluntarily surrendered this large amount of public property into the hands of individuals who went and remained upon it by the mere sufference of Congress. If this proposition be true, the President has been guilty of a most flaggant and fearful usurpation of power—and I see the people to commit a wholesate robbery; and he has voluntarily surrendered this large amount of public property into the hands of individuals who went and remained upon it by the mere sufference of Congress. If this proposition be true, the President has been guilty of a most flaggant and fearful usurpation of power—and I see the people to commit a wholesate robbery; and he has voluntarily surrendered this large amount of public property into the hands of individuals who went and remained upon it by the mere sufference of Congress. follow their own choice. See how beautifully and Lask you, Democrats, if you are willing, in President Taylor defines his action in the premises: "This course," he says in his California Southern men from that country by your own message, "on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been much as measures tending to this end had been will, peers of the realm, to sustain his ill-gotten

also require us to breathe vitality into a dead carcass, in order to work out our own excluof which he cannot comprehend. I am forced to the belief that this whole plan of inducing the territories to form State Government of the belief that this whole plan of inducing the territories to form State Government of the server is to such a measure in the server is the server in the server in the server is the server in the server is the server in the server is the server in the server in the server is the server in the server is the server in the server in the server is the server in the server is the server in the server is the server in the server in the server is the server in the server

the territories to form State Governments, while the consent of Congress, originated in the with these views, I shall examine the proposition with these views, I shall examine the proposition out the consent of Congress, originated in the anxious desire to avoid the exposure of the avoid the exposure of the anxious desire to avoid the exposure of the anxious desire to avoid the exposure of the exposure of the exposure of the exposure her population would not entitle her to such a position. Will you force her to live under military government, which the President, in his partiality for military rule, recommends to us as the best they have ever enjoyed, until she consents?

And in the meantime, all the agitation which has disturbed the country for the last three years, goes on with increased impetus. Our Union may be strong enough to withstand many assaults, but constant cropping will wear away stones; and it is time we should feel the magnitude of the task

imposed upon us. Rejecting this plan, I turn next to the comprorespectable in talent, to keep up our unity as a party, and to command the respect and confidence of the country. It is left for you to settle these agitating questions—you can do it.

The party in power having long been in a minority, have been constrained, by the force of minority, have been constrained, by the force of minority, have been constrained, by the force of minority as a large this line of operations; and, before he begins his lad government, it is so manifestly their interest to do so. But gentlemen are so determined to out off all chances for the South, they fear the decision of that people when they come to form a State government in a regular way, possessing an entire independence.

Rejecting ins plan, I turn next to the compromise of the Committee of Thirteen, at the other mise of the Committee of Thirteen, at the other mise of the Committee of Thirteen, at the other do so. But gentlemen are so determined to out off all chances for the South, they fear the decision of that people when they come to form a State government in a regular way, possessing an entire independence.